UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3289
11 October 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Monday, 11 October 1993, at 6.30 p.m.

President:	Mr. SARDENBERG	(Brazil)
Members:	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. LI Zhaoxing
	Djibouti	Mr. OLHAYE
	France	Mr. MERIMEE
	Hungary	Mr. MOLNAR
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	New Zealand	Mr. KEATING
	Pakistan	Mr. MARKER
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	Spain	Mr. YANEZ BARNUEVO
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANNAY
	United States of America	Mrs. ALBRIGHT
	Venezuela	Mr. TAYLHARDAT

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93-86843 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 6.40 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE QUESTION CONCERNING HAITI

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council is deeply concerned with the situation in Haiti and deeply deplores the events of 11 October 1993, when organized armed civilian groups ("attaches") threatened journalists and diplomats waiting to meet a contingent of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) dispatched pursuant to Security Council resolution 867 (1993). Moreover, the disturbance created by these armed groups, and a lack of dock personnel, prevented the landing in Port-au-Prince of the ship carrying the contingent. The Security Council considers it imperative that the Armed Forces of Haiti carry out their responsibilities to ensure that obstructions such as these to the safe and successful dispatch of UNMIH end immediately.

The Council reiterates, in accordance with its Presidential statement of 17 September 1993 (S/26460), that serious and consistent non-compliance with the Governors Island Agreement will prompt the Council to reinstate immediately those measures provided for in its resolution 841 (1993) appropriate to the situation, with particular emphasis on those measures aimed at those deemed responsible

(The President)

for this non-compliance. In that context, the Security Council requests the Secretary-General to report urgently to the Council whether the incidents of 11 October constitute such non-compliance by the Armed Forces of Haiti with the Governors Island Agreement.

"The Council looks forward to the Secretary-General's report and will closely monitor the situation in Haiti in the coming days."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/26567.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda. The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 6.45 p.m.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3290
13 October 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND NINETIETH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Wednesday, 13 October 1993, at 6.15 p.m.

President:	Mr. SARDENBERG	(Brazil)
Members:	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. LI Zhaoxing
	Djibouti	Mr. OLHAYE
	France	Mr. MERIMEE
	Hungary	Mr. ERDÖS
	Japan	Mr. MOTOMURA
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	New Zealand	Mr. KEATING
	Pakistan	Mr. MARKER
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	Spain	Mr. PEDAUYE
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANNAY
	United States of America	Mrs. ALBRIGHT
	Venezuela	Mr. TAYLHARDAT

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93-86873 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 6.35 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

NAVIGATION ON THE DANUBE RIVER IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO)

LETTER DATED 11 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF HUNGARY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/26562)

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/26562, which contains the text of a letter dated 11 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has learned with deep concern that the blocking of the Danube by two Serbian non-governmental organizations is still continuing and deplores the acquiescence of the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), which is reflected in the fact that they have failed to take any action to prevent these acts. It condemns these deliberate and unjustified acts of interference with the river traffic of several Member States of the United Nations. It emphasizes the importance it attaches to the free and unhindered navigation on the Danube which is essential for legitimate trade in the region. It reminds the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of their previous written commitment to secure free and safe navigation on this vital international waterway.

"The Security Council is also concerned that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) continue to impose tolls on foreign vessels transiting the section of the Danube which passes through the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). By extracting these payments, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) violates its international obligations. The Security Council rejects any attempt to justify, on whatever ground, the imposition of tolls on the Danube. It demands that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and any others imposing similar tolls cease such action immediately.

"The Security Council condemns these illegal actions and reaffirms that it is wholly unacceptable for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to take retaliatory measures in response to action by a State in fulfilment of its obligations under the Charter of the United

Nations. It reminds the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of its own international obligations and demands that its authorities ensure free movement of international traffic on the Danube.

"The Security Council remains seized of the matter."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/26572.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 6.40 p.m.

UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3291
13 October 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIRST MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York, on Wednesday, 13 October 1993, at 6.40 p.m.

President:	Mr. SARDENBERG	(Brazil)
Members:	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. LI Zhaoxing
	Djibouti	Mr. OLHAYE
	France	Mr. MERIMEE
	Hungary	Mr. ERDÖS
	Japan	Mr. MOTOMURA
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	New Zealand	Mr. KEATING
	Pakistan	Mr. MARKER
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	Spain	Mr. PEDAUYE
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANNAY
	United States of America	Mrs. ALBRIGHT
	Venezuela	Mr. TAYLHARDAT

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93-86879 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 6.40 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE QUESTION CONCERNING HAITI

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (S/26573)

The PRESIDENT: I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in which they request to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Longchamp (Haiti) took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT: On behalf of the Council, I extend a warm welcome to the distinguished Ministers representing the States of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

I invite the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Barbados, His Excellency The Honourable Mr. Branford M. Taitt; the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belize, His Excellency The Honourable Mr. Dean Barrow; the Minister for External Affairs and Organization of Eastern Caribbean States Unity of Dominica, His Excellency The Honourable Mr. Brian Alleyne; the Attorney General and Minister of Legal Affairs of Grenada, Minister Responsible for CARICOM Affairs of Grenada, Chairman of the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Foreign Affairs of the Caribbean Community, His Excellency The Honourable Mr. Francis Alexis; and the Minister for Foreign Affairs and

(The President)

Tourism of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, His Excellency The Honourable Mr. Herbert Young, to take places at the Council table.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Taitt (Barbados), Mr. Barrow (Belize), Mr. Alleyne (Dominica), Mr. Alexis (Grenada), and Mr. Young (St. Vincent and the Grenadines) took places at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the question concerning Haiti. This report is contained in document S/26573.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/26578, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. If I hear no objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

Before putting the draft resolution to the vote, I shall call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mrs. ALBRIGHT (United States of America): This past Monday, the military leaders of Haiti violated a solemn agreement. That agreement sought to resolve peacefully the governmental crisis in their country. Armed demonstrators acting with police and military support prevented United States troops on a United Nations

(Mrs. Albright, United States)

mission from entering Haiti. These troops were invited into Haiti by Haiti's Prime Minister, Robert Malval. America's troops were not sent to confront the military or police, but to provide technical and training assistance. The Governors Island Agreement of 3 July 1993 called for this mission.

But my Government has said from the outset that our participation depended upon the willingness of the Haitian military to provide, as promised, a cooperative and secure environment. We have never suggested or threatened an intervention in Haiti over the opposition of the military, nor has that course of action ever been endorsed or proposed by Haiti's elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide. This has never been - nor should it be - some kind of gunboat diplomacy. The events in Port au Prince on Monday demonstrated a Haitian military capability that has never been contested. The force of the mob was used to delay a mission that would never have been undertaken without their consent. Some in Haiti may think that a great victory has been won, but this would be a dangerous delusion.

The day will come when democratic rule is restored to Haiti. The Governors Island Agreement sought to ensure that the transition would be peaceful, that recriminations would be minimal, and that amnesty would be given to those who illegally ousted a democratically elected President. General Cédras and Police Chief François have chosen a perilous, self-defeating and dishonourable course. They are riding a tiger that may ultimately devour them. We urge them to reconsider their actions now.

Another blow has been struck against Haitian democracy. To the vast majority of the Haitian people, I say this: The community of nations remains with you. The members of this Council are with you. The Organization of American States is with you, and the Caribbean Community is with you.

(Mrs. Albright, United States)

Today the Council votes to reimpose economic sanctions. We have not taken this decision lightly. But we know that imposing sanctions in New York has changed behaviour in Port-au-Prince. Tough economic sanctions brought the Haitian military to the bargaining table last July. Our hope is that today's renewal of sanctions will provide another wake-up call to those who seek to extinguish the democratic flame in Haiti.

I want to thank my colleagues on the Council who have cooperated in this quick action.

My Government will take firm measures to enforce this resolution. We will direct travel and financial sanctions against individuals obstructing the agreement. We will maintain the pressure for democratic change in every manner possible, short of an armed intervention that no one wants. We will continue to explore every avenue for a peaceful solution.

In closing, let me say to the Council and to the people of Haiti that the United States is committed to the return of Haitian democracy. Achieving that goal will not be easy. Our preferred course is not the stick of sanctions but the carrot of economic and technical assistance. Today the Haitian military left us no choice. But when the day comes that democracy dawns again in Haiti my Government stands ready to begin with you, the people of Haiti, the job of rebuilding and revitalizing your country.

Mr. TAYLHARDAT (Venezuela) (interpretation from Spanish): My delegation has taken note, with deep concern, of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Haiti in the light of the latest events that have taken place in that country. In this report, submitted at the request of the Council, the Secretary-General tells this body that the military authorities of Haiti have

(Mr. Taylhardat, Venezuela)

not carried out in good faith the commitments assumed in the Governors Island Agreement. That lack of compliance with the obligations imposed in the Agreement obviously reflects a situation that is a threat to peace and security in the region and requires the Council to take action under Chapter VII of the Charter.

Accordingly, my delegation supports the reimposition of sanctions on Haiti in view of the fact that, as was indicated, the Armed Forces of Haiti, one of the parties to the Governors Island Agreement, not only have not carried out their commitments in good faith but have also placed obstacles in the way of the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH).

The report submitted to us by the Secretary-General is eloquent in this respect, indicating that the Armed Forces have not heeded the instructions given by the constitutional Government of Haiti, thereby violating the principle of the subordination of the Armed Forces to the civilian authorities and demonstrating a clear and explicit lack of will to cooperate in the restoration of democracy.

In these circumstances we believe that it is essential to send an unambiguous signal to those who are challenging the authority of the Security Council and the international community, which has committed itself to guaranteeing the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement. Our purpose to assist in the return of democracy to Haiti is firm and we will not hesitate to take all measures to ensure that we attain that goal.

In conclusion, I should like to draw attention to the importance my delegation attaches to the presence this afternoon at this meeting of the distinguished Ministers and representatives of a number of the countries of the Caribbean Community, which

(Mr. Taylhardat, Venezuela)

indicates the concern aroused in all of the countries of the region by the situation prevailing in Haiti.

The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote the draft resolution contained in document S/26578.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela

The PRESIDENT: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 873 (1993).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mr. MERIMEE (France) (interpretation from French): It was with deep regret that my delegation voted in favour of this resolution under which the Security Council decides to reimpose sanctions that had been lifted on 27 August last. But, there was no alternative, and my delegation is very pleased at the Council's extremely prompt action, which bears out its determination to ensure that the process of peace and the restoration of legality in Haiti, set in train by the Governors Island Agreement, is successfully concluded.

France condemns those responsible for acts of intimidation and violence which, contrary to the commitments they entered into, have prevented the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH).

A few days are granted before the sanctions take effect. France hopes that those in charge of the army and the police will

(Mr. Mérimée France)

use this time in order to decided to comply fully with the Governors Island Agreement, which should lead to the reinstating of the legal authorities and the return of President Aristide on 30 October. If sanctions are to be lifted, those responsible for the present impasse will have to give formal guarantees of their full cooperation with the United Nations Mission in Haiti. They must demonstrate that they are committed to strict compliance with the orders received from the constitutional Government. Finally, they must immediately implement points 7, 8 and 9 of the Governors Island Agreement, which provides, in particular, that before the return of President Aristide, the Commander-in-Chief of the Police Forces and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces should be replaced.

It should be very clear that if these provisions are not implemented within the necessary time frame, France will not hesitate to adopt additional measures against those responsible for the failure of the process. France, however, would like to believe that the interests of the Haitian people and reason will prevail.

Finally, I would recall that the French Government fully supports the action of the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Malval, and that of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Mr. Dante Caputo.

Mr. PEDAUYE (Spain) (interpretation from Spanish): Spain has been following with great concern the serious events that have taken place in the past few days in Haiti, and specifically the harassment by the members of the Malval Government, the threats against diplomats and foreign journalists, and the incidents which prevented the disembarkation in Port-au-Prince of the components of the United Nations Mission in Haiti. These incidents, as indicated in the Secretary-General's report of 13 October 1993, made very

(Mr. Pedauye, Spain)

apparent the lack of any determination on the part of the Haitian military authorities to carry out the commitments freely entered into these forces are obliged to carry out the Governors Island Agreement and the resolutions of the Security Council.

As was pointed out in the Presidential statement of 17 September and in Security Council resolution 861 (1993), failure by those responsible for the military and security machinery in Haiti to fulfil the commitments entered into would lead to the imposition of sanctions. The President of the Council repeated this warning in his statement of 11 October.

The delegation of Spain indicated when resolution 861 (1993) was adopted that the Council should be prepared to reimpose sanctions as quickly as it had lifted them at that time, if circumstances so required. Unfortunately, that is what has happened and, accordingly, the Council has been obliged to act with the utmost speed.

The resolution we have just adopted offers a new and final opportunity for the de facto authorities of Haiti to comply with the Governors Island Agreement. Otherwise, the Council will have no alternative but to reconsider the situation with a view to adopting additional measures.

(Mr. Pedauye, Spain)

The military and security authorities in Haiti would do well not to ignore the resolutions of the Security Council and the serious warning, which was issued by the President in his statement of 17 September, that they will be held personally accountable for the security of United Nations personnel in Haiti.

My delegation is firmly committed to the path embarked on for the restoration of democracy to Haiti, and we trust that the serious obstacles we are now facing can be resolved and that the United Nations Mission in Haiti will be able to carry out its mandate. It is of the utmost importance that the international community, represented by this Council, demonstrate its firm determination to confront the challenges to the authority of the United Nations which we have witnessed in recent days.

Those who believe that privileges can be maintained through fear and terror are not only morally reprehensible but ignorant as well. In today's world, no one can sit on a bayonet for very long, to use the words of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General and the Organization of American States (OAS), Mr. Dante Caputo, and with them I shall conclude my statement.

The PRESIDENT: I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the representative of Brazil.

The Brazilian Government received with great apprehension the news of the aggravation of the situation in Haiti over the past few days. We cannot but be extremely disappointed and concerned at the fact that the commands of the Haitian Armed Forces and the police are not complying with the provisions of the Governors Island Agreement and, in particular, are not taking the measures that are required for ensuring the safety and the freedom of movement of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH).

The events of 11 October when, by acts of intimidation and violence, a ship carrying a contingent of UNMIH members was

(The President)

prevented from docking in Port au Prince, thus making it impossible for UNMIH personnel to disembark, were extremely serious. It was and it is clearly the duty of the military and security authorities in Haiti to ensure conditions for UNMIH personnel to arrive safely in Haiti and afterwards to perform their tasks without any obstacles.

The Organization of American States, through its Permanent Council, has condemned the acts of intimidation of 11 October as well as the lack of cooperation on the part of the military and police authorities to enable to United Nations contingent to disembark. In resolution 861 (1993) adopted last August the Security Council had already indicated that the measures of sanctions which were then suspended would be reimposed should the Haitian security authorities fail to implement in good faith the provisions of the Governors Island Agreement.

Over the past few days the authorities responsible for the armed forces and police have fallen far short of what was expected of them in order to ensure the pursuance and successful conclusion of the democratic process in Haiti. The Council thus had to respond appropriately but making it clear that it will continue to support firmly the restoration of legitimacy, democracy and the rule of law in Haiti. To do otherwise would not be consistent with the goals and principles of the Organization.

It is important that the authorities responsible for public security in Haiti understand this. We believe the resolution just adopted leaves no doubt as to our determination, and Brazil therefore hopes that the Secretary-General and his Special Representative will be successful in their efforts to ensure the necessary conditions for the work of UNMIH and for the continuation of the democratic process as established in the Governors Island Agreement.

(The President)

I now resume my function as President of the Security Council.

There are no further speakers inscribed on my list. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 7.05 p.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3292
14 October 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Thursday, 14 October 1993, at 6.40 p.m.

President:	Mr. SARDENBERG	(Brazil)
Members:	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. LI Zhaoxing
	Djibouti	Mr. OLHAYE
	France	Mr. MERIMEE
	Hungary	Mr. ERDÖS
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	New Zealand	Mr. KEATING
	Pakistan	Mr. MARKER
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	Spain	Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANNAY
	United States of America	Mrs. ALBRIGHT
	Venezuela	Mr. TAYLHARDAT

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93-86891 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 6.40 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION RELATING TO NAGORNY-KARABAKH

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/26582, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of members of the Council to the following documents: S/26522, letter dated 1 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; S/26543, letter dated 6 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; and S/26556 and S/26577, letters dated 8 and 13 October 1993, respectively, from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution (S/26582) to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela

The PRESIDENT: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 874 (1993).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mrs. ALBRIGHT (United States): Through the resolution we have just adopted, the international community expresses its strong support for the vital, continuing efforts of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Minsk Group to help resolve the conflict in the Nagorny-Karabakh region. In the spirit of this resolution and previous Council resolutions, the Minsk Group has developed a plan that envisages international monitoring of a phased cease-fire and negotiations among all the parties through early convocation of the Minsk Conference.

The situation in the region has worsened considerably. Recent military actions have increased the possibility that the conflict could spread. The tide of refugees has swelled, just at the onset of winter, to more than 900,000. The international community and the parties to the conflict, working together through the Minsk process, must act to alleviate the human suffering and find a peaceful solution.

We hope that the parties to the conflict, encouraged by all those who are working for a negotiated solution, will seize the key opportunity offered by the Minsk Group's plan. To let it pass would be a tragic mistake.

Mr. LADSOUS (France) (interpretation from French): My delegation welcomes today's adoption by our Council of a resolution on the situation in Nagorny-Karabakh. In my Government's view, this text, thanks to the Council's support for a timetable of urgent steps proposed to the parties by the Chairman of the Minsk Group, ought to allow for decisive progress towards the settlement of the conflict.

(Mr. Ladsous, France)

My delegation also notes that through this resolution our Council has reaffirmed its support for the process undertaken within the framework of the CSCE, a process to which France is particularly committed.

This resolution addresses a clear message to the parties by asking them to agree to the timetable of urgent measures. My delegation hopes that they will grasp its meaning and soon inform Ambassador Raffaelli of their acceptance of the timetable, an essential step towards the negotiation which is to open under the auspices of the Minsk Conference.

Mr. VORONTSOV (Russian Federation) (interpretation from Russian): The Russian Federation is making concerted efforts to assist in ending the Nagorny-Karabakh conflict. On 24 and 25 September in Moscow, on the initiative of the Government of the Russian Federation, important meetings were held among all the parties to the Karabakh conflict. It was agreed to continue direct contacts and to prepare an agreement on a full and universal cease-fire and on ending all military action.

The cease-fire, despite isolated incidents, has been observed since the beginning of September and that is very important. Azerbaijan and Armenia turned to Russia for assistance in formalizing the fundamental agreement achieved during the Moscow meetings on extending the cease-fire in the Nagorny-Karabakh conflict for one more month. On 1 October, such a cease-fire was extended to 5 November.

The Russian Federation attaches great significance to a complete cease-fire and end to military actions, but the main attention is on the most reliable machinery for making sure that fighting does not resume. The fact that just now it has been possible to cool down the military activities using a number of short-term cease-fires is too fragile a thing, and does not ensure

(Mr. Vorontsov, Russian Federation)

that this necessary calm will last for a longer period. It is necessary to reach agreement as soon as possible on a firm cease-fire.

In light of all the complexities of this problem, we feel that a constructive joining of efforts by all parties and all organizations is necessary, primarily those of the CSCE and its Minsk Group, who stand to gain from a rapid, peaceful solution to this long drawn out, bloody conflict.

The Russian Federation is carrying out a consistent policy of harmonizing its own efforts in helping a settlement in the Karabakh conflict with actions taken by the CSCE Minsk Group. Moreover, Russia is focusing its efforts on ensuring a reliable end to military actions and on establishing genuine guarantees against a resumption of armed resistance.

Our assumption is that in the concrete steps to settle the Nagorny-Karabakh conflict, the efforts of the CSCE Minsk Group and of the Russian Federation can be undertaken in parallel and mutually complement one another. Russia is also open to any other constructive joint efforts. The problem of Nagorny-Karabakh was given great attention at the meeting of the heads of State of the Russian Federation, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia in Moscow on 8 October.

As a follow-up to the Moscow meeting, useful talks took place in Baku a day or two ago between the President of Azerbaijan, Mr. Heydar Aliyev, and the personal representative of the President of Russia, Mr. Anatoly Adamishin, First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

(Mr. Vorontsov, Russian Federation)

During the discussion of ways to settle the Nagorny-Karabakh conflict, President Aliyev emphasized Azerbaijan's desire to make use of the present opportunity to achieve a breakthrough towards settling this long-drawn-out conflict.

On 13 October Anatoly Adamishin flew to Yerevan to meet with the President of the Republic of Armenia, Levon Ter-Petrosian, and the leader of the Armenians in Nagorny-Karabakh, Rodert Kocherian.

The Russian delegation supported the resolution that we have just adopted, and we hope that that will promote the rapid achievement of the goal we all have. We attach special significance to the appeal in the resolution that the cease-fire, which is presently holding, be made a lasting one. That is indeed a priority task. Having solved that problem, we can get down to taking mutual, urgent measures to reach a full settlement to the conflict.

We count on the parties' heeding the appeal of the Security Council. The Russian Federation will do everything possible to bring that about.

The PRESIDENT: There are no further speakers on my list. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 6.55 p.m.

UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3293
16 October 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Saturday, 16 October 1993, at 10 a.m.

President:	Mr. SARDENBERG	(Brazil)
Members:	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. LI Zhaoxing
	Djibouti	Mr. OLHAYE
	France	Mr. MERIMEE
	Hungary	Mr. ERDÖS
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	New Zealand	Mr. KEATING
	Pakistan	Mr. MARKER
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	Spain	Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. RICHARDSON
	United States of America	Mrs. ALBRIGHT
	Venezuela	Mr. TAYLHARDAT

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93-86903 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 10.25 a.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE QUESTION CONCERNING HAITI

The PRESIDENT: I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Canada and Haiti, in which they request to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Longchamp (Haiti) took a place at the Council table; Mr. Malone (Canada) took the place reserved for him at the side of the Council Chamber.

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/26586, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by Canada, France, the United States of America and Venezuela.

I should like to draw the attention of members of the Council to document S/26587, which contains the text of a letter dated 15 October 1993 from the President of the Republic of Haiti addressed to the Secretary-General.

The first speaker is the representative of Haiti, on whom I now call.

Mr. LONGCHAMP (Haiti) (interpretation from French): I should like first of all to congratulate you, Sir, on your accession to the presidency of the Council for this month and to wish you success in discharging your mandate.

The circumstances compelling the Council to meet today are extremely grave. As all are aware, last Thursday, 14 October, the Malval Government's Minister of Justice, Mr. Guy Malary, while in the company of three other individuals, was assassinated by a commando group that riddled his car with bullets before leaving the scene calmly and without fear of apprehension. That crime revolted the Government and threw the population into a state of consternation, and it shows clearly that there is no longer any limit to violence in Haiti.

Mr. Guy Malary was an eminent jurist, a confirmed democrat and a true patriot who wanted the well-being of his country. He was profoundly committed to the noble cause of a better Haiti for the young generation, in particular for his five-year-old son. Since his appointment to office he had discharged admirably the immense task of bringing to the Haitian people an effective judicial system within the rule of law that my Government wishes to install.

Since the signing of the Governors Island Agreement, groups of armed civilians, commonly known as "attachés" - who, by all accounts, are auxiliary personnel of the Armed Forces and the police - have been waging a terror campaign to intimidate anyone who in any way, from within or without the country, wants to help restore democracy in Haiti.

The assassination of Minister Malary is very revealing of that sector's systematic opposition to the transition process and to the return of President Aristide. Minister Malary was precisely the person charged with presenting to the Haitian Parliament a bill on the separation of the Police and the Armed Forces and on the establishment of the future police force of which he was to take

(Mr. Longchamp, Haiti)

control, as well as on the reform of the judicial system.

This act and those responsible for it should be condemned in the sternest terms by the international community. The international community must make it clear beyond all doubt to the perpetrators of that crime that it is determined to carry out to the end the process of restoring democracy. A handful of criminals cannot be allowed to defy with impunity the international community and hold hostage an entire people that desires to recover its rights and its freedom.

So that Mr. Malary's death will not be in vain and so that the long list of victims of repression will be closed out, it is important that the Council monitor strictly the application of measures reimposed under resolution 873 (1993). The more these measures are respected, the faster and surer will be the results, which will put an end to the suffering of a people that has already made so many sacrifices for the sake of democracy.

The international community must bring pressure to bear so that all the provisions of the Governors Island Agreement and the New York Pact will be complied with and so that Haiti will finally regain peace, which will allow its people to live in security and its sons and daughters to stop paying with their lives, as did Mr. Guy Malary, for their dream of seeing democracy and the rule of law flourish.

The PRESIDENT: I thank the representative of Haiti for his kind words addressed to me.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

I shall first call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mrs. ALBRIGHT (United States of America): We meet today in a spirit of sadness, anger and determination.

Five days ago Haiti's military leaders violated a solemn Agreement reached at Governors Island last July to resolve peacefully the governmental crisis in their country. Armed demonstrators acting with police and military support created an intolerable situation in Port-au-Prince. Canadian and United States troops, on a United Nations mission, could not enter Haiti under those conditions. This personnel, sent in peace at the request of the Haitian Government, was not armed for combat and had no desire for confrontation. In the absence of the secure environment repeatedly promised by the Haitian military, we refused to put the personnel ashore.

Because Haiti's military leaders violated the Governors Island Agreement, this Council voted unanimously on 13 October to reimpose mandatory economic sanctions, including a ban on shipments of petroleum and petroleum products to Haiti. In demonstration of our continued desire for cooperation rather than confrontation, we also extended to Haiti's military an invitation and an opportunity to reconsider the fateful course upon which it had embarked.

Two days ago our invitation met with gunfire. Guy Malary, Haiti's courageous new Minister of Justice, was murdered in broad daylight and in cold blood. This was an act of profound cowardice. The individuals responsible for this heinous crime betrayed their country and their countrymen.

Today, for the second time in four days, the Security Council meets to restate its commitment to the Governors Island Agreement and to the peaceful return of elected President Jean-Bertrand-Aristide. Together we have recognized the need to act promptly and firmly. The draft resolution we are voting for today calls upon all States to cooperate in ensuring that no ships

(Mrs. Albright, United States)

arrive in Haiti in violation of the economic sanctions previously adopted.

We understand with sorrow that this course, chosen not by us but by Haiti's military leaders, may cause additional suffering to the vast majority of Haitian citizens who desire only peace, freedom and economic opportunity. It is contrary to our every desire that such hardships should be imposed. But we take solace in our knowledge that the purpose of these sanctions is ultimately to relieve hardship and to liberate Haiti from the stranglehold now inflicted by a small group of wilful, misguided men.

The economic sanctions which this body is now determined to enforce will not enter into effect until Monday. We call upon Haiti's military leaders to take immediate steps this weekend to reaffirm their commitment to the Governors Island Agreement. There is still time for them to heed the will of their own people and the will of the international community.

The course of events in Haiti in recent days has been deeply disappointing to us all. Those responsible have done a grave disservice to themselves and to their country. This confrontation was not necessary. This killing is without purpose. The suffering has gone on too long. But our sadness and our shock only add to our resolve and to the resolve of free people everywhere to end the crisis in Haiti and to do so in a manner that will lay the groundwork for social and economic progress, safeguarded by democratic rule.

Finally, let me say this to those who continue to thwart the return of democracy to the troubled nation of Haiti. After today's action by the Security Council there should be no doubt about the determination of the United States and the community of nations. My Government will use its diplomatic and military power to see

(Mrs. Albright, United States)

that economic sanctions work and to ensure that these sanctions serve to shield the flickering flame of Haitian democracy.

Mr. OLHAYE (Djibouti): Along with the international community, I am sure, my delegation has reacted with both shock and sadness to the violent intransigence of the Haitian junta. We had held the desperate hope that the disintegration of that unfortunate country would end with the signing of the Governors Island Agreement just three months ago. There can be no doubt, however, that, with the public execution two days ago of the Minister of Justice of the democratically elected Government of President Aristide, the junta is prepared not only to defy the Haitian people but the entire world. Coming as this event does directly on the heels of the refusal to allow the United Nations training team to disembark and deploy, it would appear that the whole military and police apparatus in Haiti is above and beyond any law or legal control.

We can but totally agree with Prime Minister Robert Malval when he laments that:

"We have the legitimate power; they have the force. But let us face it. Where are we going to get security?"

That is pointedly the same question we face in this Council, for in Haiti today there is no security for members of the transitional Government, whose lives are now shown to be in serious jeopardy, or for United Nations military and police personnel, who are confined and prepared to flee at any time, or even for the vast majority of Haitians who believe in and support the democratic rule of law.

The head of the junta apparently claims to be willing to step down, as he agreed in the Governors Island Agreement, if Parliament passes a suitable amnesty, yet we find this same institution deliberately hampered in its deliberations to consider such a motion.

(Mr. Olhaye, Djibouti)

The ground has been laid, it seems, for a rejection of both the terms and the spirit of the accord and for the military and police to continue their stranglehold on and domination of this desperate country. Hope for continued progress in restoring democracy is being undone, and again the resolve of the Council and the international community is being tested. Consequently, we see no alternative but to reimpose the sanctions we so recently suspended, as we did on Wednesday with the support of President Aristide. Given the continuing oppression and killing, we can only conclude the junta fails to appreciate the depth of our resentment at their persistent and flagrant violations.

Therefore, my delegation totally supports the additional embargo measures proposed in the draft resolution before the Council today. If the junta is prepared quickly to show its defiance, the Council must likewise demonstrate that it is ready to raise the cost. Consequently, my delegation welcomes the deployment of naval vessels by the United States to Haitian waters. This will buttress the capacity of the United Nations to interdict all shipping bound to and from Haiti to prevent any sanctions-busting. We have no doubt that this step will encourage all members to cooperate in this endeavour to their fullest extent. We highly laud the steadfast determination of Mr. Dante Caputo and his aides to stay the course in the face of pervasive risks to their lives.

In the end, though, we are saddened by the necessity for such measures, for undoubtedly they will most heavily affect the Haitian people who can least bear it. If reports that the junta has anticipated these steps and is well supplied with oil and arms are true, we can expect a lengthy confrontation before the situation is reduced to a totally unacceptable level. This will only call for additional and stronger Council measures. But the junta and the

(Mr. Olhaye, Djibouti)

police must have no illusions; they must understand that we are going to take the steps necessary to restore democracy and finally end the terrible ordeal of the people of Haiti.

Mr. TAYLHARDAT (Venezuela) (interpretation from Spanish): The international community has an irrevocable commitment to democracy in Haiti. This Organization and the Organization of American States (OAS) facilitated the electoral process of December 1990 and of 1991, which enabled the people of Haiti, for the first time in their history, democratically and freely to elect those governing them. The universal condemnation of the coup d'état of September 1991, which frustrated the hopes for democracy that had emerged from those elections, and the successive efforts by the United Nations and the OAS to restore democratic order in Haiti have been made clear by the various resolutions adopted by both organizations.

The commitment made to Haiti by the international community would appear to be on the verge of coming to naught as a result of the behaviour of the military and police authorities of Haiti, who, in open defiance of the United Nations, continues to promote and encourage acts of harassment and aggression against the legitimate Government of Haiti and against the international community, as represented by the OAS and United Nations missions in Haiti.

The assassination of the Minister of Justice of Haiti and of those who were with him is yet another step in the escalation of violence going on in Haiti to obstruct international action - violence to which the military authorities, and more specifically those who control the police force in that country, remain indifferent and complaisant.

The threats against the United Nations officials - in particular against the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Dante Caputo - and the demonstrations in the capital show that the

(Mr. Taylhardat, Venezuela)

military and police authorities continue to be opposed to fulfilling the commitments solemnly entered into in the Governors Island Agreement, and have pledged themselves to prevent their fulfilment.

The recent events in Haiti and the general insecurity prevailing in that country, which have prevented the deployment of the United Nations Mission and led to the evacuation of international personnel already there, constitutes open contempt for the will of the international community, as expressed in Council resolutions, in its efforts to restore democratic order and its determination to ensure the conditions for the consolidation of democratic legality in that country.

Today we find ourselves faced with grave new developments. They suggest the impossibility of translating into reality the commitment to ensure the return of President Aristide on 30 October and jeopardize the entire international effort to restore democracy in Haiti.

(Mr. Taylhardat, Venezuela)

In the face of these developments we have no alternative but to exercise the options afforded by the Charter. In so doing the Council adopted resolution 873 (1993), thus showing the international community's resolute determination. The draft resolution we are considering today is aimed at complementing that resolution and at ensuring its effective implementation. For these reasons Venezuela, together with the other countries members of the group of "Friends of the Secretary-General for Haiti", is submitting for the approval of the Security Council draft resolution S/26586, which, we trust, will be unanimously adopted as further confirmation of the international community's resolve.

In conclusion, I should like to express utter repudiation and condemnation of the assassination of the Minister of Justice for Haiti. From this forum we convey our condolences to President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to the lawful Government of Haiti, and to the late Minister's widow and family.

Finally, we call upon the Haitian authorities to identify and punish those responsible for this crime and to take effective measures to avoid a repetition of such abhorrent assassinations, the ultimate purpose of which is obviously to terrorize political leaders and the public and to frustrate United Nations action to promote democracy in Haiti.

Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO (Spain) (interpretation from Spanish): In recent days the international community has been deeply shaken by the latest episode of violence perpetrated by forces opposed to the restoration of democratic order in Haiti, when groups of armed civilians, in open defiance of the United Nations, assassinated the Minister of Justice of the lawful Government of Haiti,

(Mr. Yañez Barnuevo, Spain)

Mr. François-Guy Malary and other individuals.

This grave, condemnable development is, unfortunately, part and parcel of the virtual refusal of the military authorities and those responsible for security in Haiti to comply with Security Council resolutions and Agreements they themselves had entered into for the restoration of constitutional normalcy in Haiti.

The total impunity with which groups of armed civilians are sowing terror among the people at large, thanks to the complicity of the de facto authorities, reveals that the latter still intend to test the limits of the international community's patience.

The draft resolution before the Council is based on Chapters VII and VIII of the Charter; its sole purpose is to ensure the effective enforcement of the embargo measures adopted under Security Council resolutions 841 (1993) and 873 (1993). We wish to emphasize that those measures are not aimed at the people or the lawful Government of Haiti, whose President, Mr. Jean-Bertrand Aristide, has requested the Council to ask States Members of the United Nations to take the necessary action to implement those measures. Indeed, given the exceptional present circumstances, this draft resolution is aimed at a minority that are oppressing the people of Haiti and cynically standing in the way of compliance with the Agreements to which, just a few short months ago, they lent their assent. In so doing, that minority is showing contempt not only for the majority will of the people of Haiti itself, but for the international community as well.

My delegation stresses the continuing validity of the

(Mr. Yañez Barnuevo, Spain)

statement by the President of the Security Council issued on 17 September last, in which the Council put the de facto authorities on notice that they would be held responsible for the security and safety of United Nations personnel in Haiti. Today we firmly reiterate that warning.

I take this occasion to pay tribute to the work done in Haiti by Mr. Dante Caputo and by the staff of the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS), who have shown valour and selflessness in the service of the mission entrusted to them.

Last week the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Haiti, Mrs. Claudette Werleigh, in her statement to the General Assembly, made an appeal to the international community to keep up the pressure on the forces thwarting the Haitian people's aspirations for democracy. The Security Council is today demonstrating that this appeal has not gone unheard and that the international community remains committed to restoring democracy and constitutional order to Haiti, under conditions that would favour national reconciliation among all those truly prepared in good faith to join this process.

For all these reasons, the delegation of Spain will vote in favour of the draft resolution submitted by Canada, France, the United States, and Venezuela.

Mr. JESUS (Cape Verde): My country fully shares the disappointment of the Council and the world at the deliberate failure of the Armed Forces of Haiti to abide by their obligations under the Governors Island Agreement.

After much suffering inflicted upon the Haitian people as a result of the coup d'état that deposed democratically elected President Aristide, and after great effort on the part of the international community to restore the democratic regime and bring

(Mr. Jesus, Cape Verde)

stability to that country, we are still faced with a recalcitrant group of people that insist on ruling the country militarily, using violence and killings and plunging the Haitian people into an even more desperate situation.

The Council should make it unambiguously clear to the illegal military and police rulers of Haiti that they will be held responsible for the killings committed to keep them in power.

We regret deeply that the United Nations Mission in Haiti has been prevented from carrying out its mandate. We take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Dante Caputo for his personal commitment to the restoration of democracy in Haiti. We admire his courage and that of all the military personnel responsible for his safety.

The illegal rulers of Haiti must know that acts of intimidation and wanton violence, which they have regularly used to maintain themselves in power - such as the recent assassination of the Minister of Justice - will only strengthen the determination of the Council and of the whole world to restore the democratic regime in Haiti and bring the elected President back to power.

This determination on the part of the Security Council has been shown by the reimposition of sanctions this week. Today we are taking further steps by adopting measures to monitor and ensure compliance with and implementation of the sanctions imposed. My delegation could not agree more with such a decision of the Council.

The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote the draft resolution contained in document S/26586.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela

The PRESIDENT: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 875 (1993).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mr. MERIMEE (France) (interpretation from French): The unanimous adoption of this resolution, which strengthens the measures contained in resolution 873 (1993), adopted barely three days ago, attests to the Security Council's unswerving determination to secure full implementation of the Governor's Island Agreement. Those measures are part of a clear-cut political strategy that will also form the basis of the international community's reactions to subsequent developments in the situation in Haiti.

France was deeply moved by the base crime perpetrated against Mr. Guy Malary, Minister of Justice, who had loyally served the legal Government. It strongly condemns those responsible for that assassination as well as for any other violent act. A process of peace and restoration of democracy in a country cannot be held hostage to a few armed individuals. My Government would recall that it is incumbent upon the military authorities to restore public order, to ensure the safety of members of the legal Government headed Mr. Robert Malval and to make it possible for the United Nations Mission in Haiti to be deployed without delay.

This is not the first time that the Security Council has implemented measures calling for the use of maritime monitoring of the implementation of sanctions. In our view, those rules of engagement, which have proved their effectiveness, must be based on established rules.

France is of the view that the withdrawal of the Commander-in-Chief of the Police Force and of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Haiti must occur immediately, in keeping with items 7 and 8 of the Governor's Island Agreement.

My Government will continue to take steps to help to bring about the return of President Aristide on 30 October and the full restoration of the rule of law in Haiti.

Mr. ERDÖS (Hungary) (interpretation from French): Hungary voted in favour of resolution 875 (1993) on Haiti and, in light of the very serious and urgent turn of events in that Caribbean country, we support its prompt implementation. The measures contained in the resolution are a logical step in the policies the Security Council is pursuing with regard to the military authorities in Haiti.

We consider it to be intolerable that that regime is able to continue with total impunity to defy the relevant resolutions of the Council and to obstruct implementation of the will of the international community.

We are particularly pleased with the firmness with which the Council has taken action to see to it that its own resolutions are respected. We feel that the same firmness and commitment are also required in other conflict situations in order to preserve the credibility of our actions and to see to it that our resolutions are not ignored by those - whoever they may be - to whom our warnings are directed.

Hungary hopes that the recent position taken by the Security Council with regard to the crisis in Haiti, including today's action, will promote an effective and integral implementation of the Governors Island Agreement, the return of President Aristide to Port-au-Prince and the restoration of democracy in Haiti.

Mr. LI Zhaoxing (China) (interpretation from Chinese): The Chinese delegation is deeply concerned with the recent developments in Haiti. We have taken note of the unswerving efforts made by the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the Organization of American States (OAS) for the political settlement of the Haitian question and hope that these efforts will help curb and end the recent recurring violence in Haiti.

China has all along supported the peace process in Haiti and

(Mr. Li Zhaoxing, (China)

urged the Haitian parties concerned to cooperate fully with the international community and the United Nations, to adopt forthwith practical and effective measures and to implement strictly the Governors Island Agreement, the New York Pact and the relevant Security Council resolutions in order to create conditions for an early restoration of peace and stability in Haiti.

The Security Council, in handling the Haitian question, should fully solicit and respect the views of the OAS and the Latin American countries and bring their role into full play. Given the unique and exceptional situation now prevailing in Haiti, and in light of the formal request of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, supported by the Latin American countries and the OAS, the Chinese delegation voted in favour of the resolution just adopted.

The measures authorized in the resolution are special actions taken under the unique and exceptional circumstances in Haiti, and they should not establish a precedent. We always hold that all international disputes should be settled by peaceful means and oppose the use or threat of force. The fact that we voted in favour of the resolution does not mean any change in our position. Meanwhile, in carrying out measures authorized by the resolution, countries should take only actions commensurate with the specific situations prevailing at the time, strengthen coordination with the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative and keep the Security Council informed on a regular basis.

Mr. HATANO (Japan): This past week has a been a profoundly discouraging one. Japan condemns in the strongest possible terms the recent tragic events in Port-au-Prince. Haiti's military rulers and the thugs and assassins they recruit must be made to realize that they are fighting a losing battle. Their actions will only delay, but never prevent, the restoration of

(Mr. Hatano, Japan)

democracy in Haiti, and it is particularly important for the Haitian people to know that the international community will not abandon them in their struggle to regain their fundamental rights and democratic freedoms.

Japan believes that this objective will be advanced by the resolution we have just adopted.

Mr. VORONTSOV (Russian Federation) (interpretation from Russian): The dangerous turn of events in Haiti is a source of serious concern for the Russian Federation. The sharp deterioration of the situation in that country is the result of the course taken by the leadership of the military and security forces in Port-au-Prince in opposition to the evolution of the democratic process, the restoration of the legitimate civilian Government and the return of the nationally elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Since their allowing the disruption on 11 October of the disembarkation at Port-au-Prince of the advance contingent of the United Nations Mission in Haiti, the military authorities in that country have followed a course of direct resistance to United Nations efforts to restore democracy there. Security Council resolution 873 (1993) of 13 October on the reimposition of economic sanctions should have been a serious warning to the military authorities in Port-au-Prince. However, following the assassination of the Minister of Justice of the legal Government of President Jean-Bertrand-Aristide on 14 October, the campaign of pressure upon and threats against the international personnel in Haiti and against the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Dante Caputo, have demonstrated that the Haitian military authorities are clearly challenging the international community.

(Mr. Vorontsov, Russian Federation)

In those circumstances the resolution we have just adopted is a step essential to the expression of the Security Council's determination to complete the political settlement in Haiti, to ensure implementation of its previous decisions and to realize the international community's efforts to settle the protracted crisis in Haiti.

(Mr. Vorontsov, Russian Federation)

This step is aimed above all at preventing an exacerbation of the situation in Haiti, which threatens to deteriorate even further in a country where generally recognized human rights and constitutional law and order are being grossly violated. It is high time the military authorities there understood that the Security Council will not allow this cynical challenge to the international community, represented by the United Nations, to go unanswered.

In calling upon the present military authorities to return to a strict implementation of the terms of the Governors Island Agreement, meeting the true prerequisites for a speedy restoration of democracy to Haiti, we demand the immediate removal of the obstacles to the deployment of the United Nations Mission and the establishment of all the conditions necessary for the Mission to begin its work.

Mr. MARKER (Pakistan): Pakistan voted in favour of resolution 875 (1993) as a matter of principle and conviction. We also feel a sense of regret that the tightening of sanctions has been necessary, but are convinced that the course pursued by the Security Council is correct.

The Haitian army and police, who have usurped power, reneged on solemn agreements and thwarted the course of democracy, as well as the will of the international community, must know that their cruel and inhuman policies will not be allowed to continue. The Security Council remains firm in the discharge of its responsibilities. At the same time, we salute the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Mr. Dante Caputo, in his brave, persistent and valuable efforts to bring about peace in Haiti.

The PRESIDENT: I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the representative of Brazil.

For Brazil it is particularly distressing to witness the accelerated deterioration of the situation in Haiti, a member of the Latin American and Caribbean Group of States. It is hard to express the great sorrow we experience at the recurring incidents of violence which tell a sad but, we hope, not irreversible story of missed opportunities for democracy in Haiti.

The Governors Island Agreement and the transition process embodied in it brought us renewed bright hopes for the future of the Haitian people. We had indeed expected that the military and police authorities would understand the clear message sent by the international community and by the Security Council. Unfortunately, that renewed hope was soon to be frustrated by events - tragic events - involving to a large extent the responsibility of those authorities. The activities of armed groups of civilians, carried out with complete impunity, have created in Haiti a climate of terror and violence which over the last few days has escalated in a way that has shocked the whole international community.

We express our recognition of the continued dedication and courage of the Special Envoy of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, Mr. Dante Caputo, whose efforts, under particularly difficult circumstances, continue to be crucial.

The Security Council has already expressed its outrage at the killing of supporters of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. Three days ago the Council condemned the acts of intimidation that prevented the disembarkation of a United Nations contingent in Port-au-Prince and decided to reimpose the sanctions measures provided for in resolution 841 (1993), aimed at bringing the Haitian military authorities to compliance with the Governors

(The President)

Island Agreement. It is with great and deep sorrow that we now mourn the late Minister of Justice, Mr. Guy Malary, assassinated in a cowardly way just two days ago.

It was thus out of grave concern and a sense of urgency impressed on us by the seriousness of the latest events in Haiti that, yesterday and today, we have faced the need to address a unique and exceptional situation with equally exceptional and unique measures, particularly the authorization for Member States to use measures that may include the halting of inward maritime traffic, with the exclusive purpose of enforcing the sanctions related to oil and arms established in resolutions 841 (1993) and 873 (1993).

That uniqueness and exceptional character is not only a result of the extraordinarily deplorable political and humanitarian situation that now prevails in Haiti. It is embodied, above all, in the fact that the action decided upon today by the Security Council was taken in response to a formal and explicit request by the legitimate Government of Haiti for the strengthening of the provisions of resolution 873 (1993). It is the view of the Brazilian Government that that request, which is referred to in the preamble of the resolution just adopted, was essential for the Security Council to act as it did.

In addition to that, the sui generis nature of the resolution adopted today is also reflected in the fact that the measures which it is intended to enforce emanated originally from the Organization of American States, which has recommended to the United Nations that it give mandatory effect to the sanctions adopted at the regional level.

Under those circumstances, after carefully pondering the various implications of the situation in Haiti, Brazil decided to lend its support to the resolution adopted today, on the

(The President)

understanding that it does not and will not constitute a precedent for the work of the United Nations.

The Latin American and Caribbean region rightly takes pride in a diplomatic tradition that is based on a permanent concern for the peaceful solution of problems and the non-use of force in international relations. Brazil highly values that tradition, which we have no doubt will continue to flourish in the years to come.

The decision taken today can be understood only as a means to ensure the strict implementation of the sanctions measures previously imposed by this Council with relation to the supply to Haiti of petroleum, petroleum products, arms and related matériel. It is thus clear that the authorization given in operative paragraph 1 of the resolution adopted today is restricted in scope, space and time by the clearly limited purpose which constitutes its raison d'être and is intended to have effect only until those sanctions measures are suspended or terminated.

The Brazilian Government hopes that this outcome will be achieved, sooner rather than later, on the basis of the early restoration of democracy to Haiti.

I now resume my functions as President of the Security Council.

There are no further speakers on my list. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 11.20 a.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3294
19 October 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 19 October 1993, at 11.55 a.m.

President:	Mr. SARDENBERG	(Brazil)
Members:	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. LI Zhaoxing
	Djibouti	Mr. DORANI
	France	Mr. MERIMEE
	Hungary	Mr. ERDÖS
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	New Zealand	Mr. KEATING
	Pakistan	Mr. KHAN
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	Spain	Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANNAY
	United States of America	Mr. WALKER
	Venezuela	Mr. TAYLHARDAT

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93-86915 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 12:15 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The PRESIDENT: The Council will now proceed to the consideration of its report to the General Assembly, the draft of which has been prepared by the Secretariat. I wish to note that, in accordance with the decision taken last June, we are considering the report for the first time in a public meeting.

I shall now call on the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, who will make an explanatory statement.

Mr. SEVAN (Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs): The draft annual report of the Security Council for the period from 16 June 1992 to 15 June 1993, to be submitted to the General Assembly in pursuance of paragraph 3 of Article 24 and paragraph 1 of Article 15 of the Charter of the United Nations, has been prepared by the Secretariat in line with the revised format agreed upon by the Security Council in 1974, 1985 and 1993.

It will be recalled that in 1974 the Council decided to omit summaries of statements at formal meetings. In 1985 it decided not to summarize other documents of which the complete texts are already available or are to be included in the quarterly supplements. Accordingly, the report indicates the meetings and documentation pertaining to each item but does not include a summary of the statements made at formal meetings or a summary of the communications received. Coverage of meetings is limited to an account of all motions and proposals put forward or decisions and resolutions adopted and any reservations expressed, together with an indication of those delegations or speakers who took the floor. The results of the votes are recorded and all documents received by the Council are listed chronologically under each relevant chapter.

The details of discussions in formal meetings of the Council and other communications received are to be found, respectively, in the verbatim records of the Security Council and the quarterly supplements to which the report makes reference.

In June 1993, the Council expressed its agreement with the proposals related to the future format, adoption and timely submission of the annual report, which were circulated in a note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 June 1993 in document S/26015. The decisions pertaining to the issue of the formal report concern the appendices, specifically appendices V and VI, listing resolutions adopted by the Council and presidential statements. As agreed upon by members of the Council, the two appendices provide cross-references for each resolution and presidential statement to the relevant chapter, section and sub-section of the report. The table of contents at the beginning of the report also provides cross-references for resolutions and statements according to subject-matter.

The draft report was circulated on 11 October 1993 to the current members of the Security Council and also to respective members whose terms of office expired on 31 December 1992 - that is, Austria, Belgium, Ecuador, India and Zimbabwe - for their comments, if any. We have also made it available to interested delegations that are not members of the Council.

Comments concerning the introduction and appendix III were received from the delegation of Spain; in fact, this was the only comment we have received, for which I thank that delegation. The Secretariat has prepared a revised draft of the introduction, which members have before them, reflecting the changes agreed upon in the informal consultations yesterday.

The PRESIDENT: I should like to express appreciation to the Secretariat for the work it has undertaken in preparing this factual report, which corresponds to the agreement by the members of the Council on the timely submission and format of the report, as reflected in the note by the President of the Security Council of 30 June 1993, document S/26015.

Members of the Council have before them the draft report for the period 16 June 1992 to 15 June 1993, as circulated by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on 11 October 1993, and corrigendum.

May I take it that the draft report is adopted by the Council?

There being no objection, it is so decided.

This decision will be reflected in a note by the President of the Security Council, to be issued as document S/26596.

The Security Council has thus concluded its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 12:20 p.m.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3295
19 October 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 19 October 1993, at 12.30 p.m.

President:	Mr. SARDENBERG	(Brazil)
Members:	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. LI Zhaoxing
	Djibouti	Mr. DORANI
	France	Mr. MERIMEE
	Hungary	Mr. ERDÖS
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	New Zealand	Mr. KEATING
	Pakistan	Mr. KHAN
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	Spain	Mr. PEDAUYE
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANNAY
	United States of America	Mr. WALKER
	Venezuela	Mr. TAYLHARDAT

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93-86921 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 12.30 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA

LETTER DATED 13 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GEORGIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/26576)

The PRESIDENT: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Georgia, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Chikvaidze (Georgia), took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT: On behalf of the Council, I welcome the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia, Mr. Alexander Chikvoidze.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in response to the request contained in a letter dated 13 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26576).

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, contained in document S/26551.

(The President)

Members of the Council also have before them document S/26592, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to the following other documents: S/26487 and S/26528, letters dated 24 September 1993 and 4 October 1993, respectively, from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

It is my understanding that the Security Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution (S/26592) before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall now put the draft resolution to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela

The PRESIDENT: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 876 (1993).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mr. WALKER (United States of America): The United States supported this resolution because it underlines once again what must be done to bring peace to Georgia. The Abkhaz side must bear the responsibility for its unilateral violation of the cease-fire agreement of 27 July 1993 to which it voluntarily assented. The painful results of that aggression are written in the suffering and misery of the tens of thousands of innocent civilians who have been

(Mr. Walker, United States)

uprooted from their homes in the region. Along with the rest of the international community, we shall study carefully the report of the Secretary-General's fact-finding mission, in particular its findings on the subject of alleged acts of "ethnic cleansing".

International condemnation of the Abkhaz side is a consequence of its unjustified use of force. The way to rectify the situation is clear: engagement in good faith in a political process that the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy are attempting to set in motion, in keeping with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia.

My Government calls upon the Abkhaz side to engage immediately in that process in order to bring peace to this troubled part of the world and to avoid further action by the international community.

Mr. MERIMEE (France) (interpretation from French): My Government is gravely concerned at the deterioration of the situation in Georgia that followed by the breaking by the Abkhaz side of the cease-fire agreement of 27 July.

The withdrawal of Georgian forces and authorities from the Abkhaz region has resulted in numerous violations of human rights, and there have also been alarming reports of atrocities and acts of "ethnic cleansing". Finally, tens of thousands of refugees have fled Abkhazia and are now suffering grave deprivation.

In those circumstances, my delegation welcomes the resolution adopted by our Council today. From a humanitarian standpoint, it supports the Secretary-General's decision to send a fact-finding mission to look into those violations of human rights. In the resolution the Council calls upon the parties to facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes and urges

(Mr. Mérimée, France)

Member States to contribute towards the humanitarian-assistance efforts already provided.

Furthermore - and this is an essential point - all States are called upon to prevent the provision of any assistance other than humanitarian assistance to the Abkhaz side, in particular the supply of weapons and munitions, which so far it has not been lacking.

Turning to substance, I wish to say that my Government says particular attention to every effort which could lead to a comprehensive political settlement. The deployment of the first observers of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG), decided upon last August, was a primary condition for this, because there can be no settlement without a lasting cease-fire.

The situation created in Abkhazia, however, raises questions about the future of UNOMIG. We approve, in this regard, the holding measures taken by the Secretary-General and hope that he will soon report to us on any new measures he intends to propose.

Conversations undertaken with the parties separately in Geneva last week by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General represent a first element of hope for the establishment of talks. My delegation welcomes in this regard the support given by the Council to the continuation of the efforts of Ambassador Brunner in cooperation with the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. We very much hope, from this standpoint, that the conditions will very soon be spelled out for holding a conference under the auspices of the United Nations, or according to any other formula which would win the consent of the parties.

(Mr. Mérimée, France)

My delegation awaits with interest the forthcoming report of the Secretary-General on the future of UNOMIG and on the political aspects of the role which the United Nations could play.

Sir David HANNAY (United Kingdom): The vote which I have just cast in favour of this resolution reflects among other things the support of the British Government, in political terms, for the Government of Georgia in its hour of travail and need today, and for Mr. Shevardnadze, who has been elected as Head of the Parliament by the members of the Parliament. Our support was reflected as recently as last week in a visit to Tbilisi by the Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr. Douglas Hogg.

We are deeply concerned at the events that have followed the abrogation by Abkhaz separatists of the cease-fire that had been negotiated. Not only have the immediate and direct effects of that abrogation, which is condemned in the resolution, been extremely serious, but the knock-on effects on the stability of the whole of Georgia have also been detrimental in the extreme, and that is the significance of the reference in the resolution to the peace and stability of the region, which we believe to be seriously threatened by these events. We believe there is a need for restraint by all sides and for serious action to be taken to prevent military supplies reaching the separatists if this problem is not to become even worse than it is already.

We welcome the dispatch by the Secretary-General of a Mission to look into the human-rights situation in Georgia, where we fear many breaches of international humanitarian law have taken place in recent days and terrible suffering has been caused thereby.

Finally, we ourselves have contributed to the humanitarian efforts to relieve the suffering of the people of Georgia, and we

(Sir David Hannay, United Kingdom)

would address an appeal to all other Members of the United Nations to make a contribution now to the work of the international humanitarian agencies, both governmental and non-governmental.

Mr. VORONTSOV (Russian Federation) (interpretation from Russian): First, I should like to welcome here at the table of the Security Council the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Georgia, Aleksandr Davidovich Chikvaidze. His participation in the work of the Council will give the resolution we have just adopted a special importance.

The Russian Federation attaches enormous importance to the prompt settlement of the Abkhaz conflict. In Russia, deep concern was felt at the violation by the Abkhazian side of the Sochi cease-fire agreement, dated 27 July 1993, and at the continuing wide-spread violence in Abkhazia. The Government of the Russian Federation, in the firmest possible way, called on the Abkhazian side to bring to a halt its flouting of human rights and its massive "ethnic cleansing", to cease its looting and banditry and to return to the Sochi agreements. If this is not done, we can in no way consider the lifting of our Russian sanctions against Abkhazia.

The Russian Federation, which has made its own contribution to bringing about the Sochi agreement is prepared to cooperate in the future with the United Nations in making energetic efforts to help to launch forthwith an effective machinery for international monitoring of the cease-fire. We feel that in this respect the fact that the Security Council has adopted this resolution is extremely important.

At their meeting in Moscow on 8 October, the Heads of the States of Russia, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan reaffirmed the necessity of the United Nations and other international

(Mr. Vorontsov, Russian Federation)

organizations making an effective contribution to peacemaking operations and the attainment of a peaceful political settlement of the conflicts in the Trans-Caucasus, and they also supported the efforts of Russia in this direction.

We attach tremendous importance to the beginning of a political dialogue, under the auspices of the United Nations, and with Russia acting as a facilitator, aimed at reaching a comprehensive settlement of this conflict. In this connection, we welcome the intention of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on Georgia, Ambassador Edouard Brunner, to continue to help bring about a firm agreement between the parties to the conflict for its peaceful settlement. We believe that, in view of the complexity of this problem, only a smooth pooling of the efforts of the United Nations, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and other parties involved, and their close interaction, will make it possible to ensure that the peace process is not reversed.

Mr. ERDÖS (Hungary) (interpretation from French): I am very pleased, first, at the presence in our midst today of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia, Mr. Chikvaidze. His presence underscores even further the seriousness of the problems that have come up in the Abkhaz territories of the Republic of Georgia.

Hungary voted in favour of resolution 876 (1993). The violation by the Abkhaz side of the Sochi cease-fire agreement, the violations of international humanitarian law, the reported cases of "ethnic cleansing" and the continuation of armed actions aimed at undermining the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia are all deeply disturbing and reprehensible. They are, furthermore, the manifestation of a dangerous tendency,

(Mr. Erdös, Hungary)

emerging in several hotbeds of tension in the world to believe that by blithely disregarding obligations assumed and by resorting to brutal acts contrary to the most fundamental norms of international law, certain objectives can be attained with impunity - by fire and sword, if necessary - because of the passivity or even the complaisance of the international community. Hungary is convinced that everything must be done to stem the spread of such beliefs and attitudes.

The unanimous adoption of the resolution today confirms once again that the international community rejects the use of violence to settle problems which could be resolved by political means. It shows the international will to resist the unleashing of nationalist emotions and passions of all kinds, manifested by, inter alia, the acquisition of territory by force and "ethnic cleansing". We expect all parties to be fully prepared to cooperate with the Mission which the United Nations is to send to Georgia, which will be a fact-finding Mission regarding violations of international humanitarian law. The importance of the help of the Russian Federation as a mediator in halting the hostilities and in efforts to bring about a peaceful solution to existing problems should not be underestimated.

Hungary attaches great importance to cooperation with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in dealing with the crisis in Georgia. We believe that the activities of the United Nations and the CSCE should in the future be more efficiently coordinated. The activities of the two organizations must complement each other and the exchange of information between the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) and the representatives of the Chairman-in-Office of the CSCE should be an integral part of international activities in Georgia from now on.

(Mr. Erdös, Hungary)

The forthcoming trip to that country by the representative of the Chairman-in-Office of the CSCE, in order to prepare for the visit by the Chairman, and the detailed report he has been asked to submit on the situation in Abkhazia will undoubtedly be valuable contributions to the efforts to bring about an overall settlement of the conflict in Georgia, in all its aspects. Hungary fully supports the efforts along these lines being made by the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, Ambassador Brunner. We hope that peace and stability will soon be restored to all parts of this country of the Caucasus.

Mr. HATANO (Japan): Japan is gravely concerned about the turmoil in Abkhazia and the western part of Georgia. There is an urgent need to achieve a peaceful settlement within the framework of the Sochi agreement and the previous resolutions of the Council. I believe that by adopting another resolution today we have once again clearly demonstrated the Council's position.

It is hoped that the Council will in due course examine the future role of UNOMIG and the United Nations. We should pay particular attention to the question of humanitarian relief and the suppression of grave violations of humanitarian law. There are a number of alarming reports regarding the humanitarian situation. Violations of basic humanitarian rights and the practice of "ethnic cleansing" can never be justified. Moreover, it is hoped that the Council will be kept informed of the situation as it develops, including the possible involvement of regional organizations. But the prerequisite to all our efforts is the political will of the leadership concerned to re-establish a cease-fire and reach a comprehensive political settlement. In this context, Japan strongly supports the efforts of the Special Envoy of the

(Mr. Hatano, Japan)

Secretary-General and appeals to all those concerned to assure him of their full cooperation.

In addition, as was stated by the Head of State, Mr. Shevardnadze, on 18 April, the efforts of the member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) will be highly relevant and important. In particular, we hope that the Russian Federation will continue to assume a constructive role and that it will exhaust every appropriate means. Japan, for its part, is ready to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, including medicine and fuels.

Mr. PEDAUYE (Spain) (interpretation from Spanish): The Spanish delegation is profoundly concerned about the deterioration of the situation in Abkhazia. We regret that the hard-won Sochi agreement has not been respected, and we believe it is necessary to reaffirm once again that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia must be formally and clearly respected.

I think we are still witnessing the threat to peace and stability in the region to which the Council referred in its previous resolution, 858 (1993) of 24 August.

The Spanish delegation appeals to all the parties to the conflict to refrain from any violation of the norms of international humanitarian law. In this regard, we are very concerned at the grave violations that are taking place - even including cases of the abominable practice known as "ethnic cleansing" - which, basically, seem to be committed by the Abkhaz side.

We await the results of the fact-finding mission the Secretary-General will be sending to the Republic of Georgia to investigate these violations and to shed light on the cases of "ethnic cleansing". We firmly believe that all States are obliged

(Mr. Pedauye, Spain)

to see to it that no type of assistance whatsoever, with the exception of humanitarian assistance, is given from their territories to the Abkhaz side of the conflict.

The Spanish authorities firmly and decidedly support he Secretary-General's efforts, in cooperation with the Security Council and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and backed up by the mediation of the Russian Federation, to carry forward the peace process with a view to achieving the much-hoped-for overall political settlement of the conflict in the Republic of Georgia.

Before concluding, I should like to welcome the presence here today among us of the Minister for Foreign Relations of Georgia and, through him, to convey a very special message of solidarity and encouragement from the Spanish authorities to the Government he represents and to President Shevardnadze. The unanimous vote on the resolution we have adopted today clearly demonstrates the support of the international community represented in this Council.

The PRESIDENT: There are no other names on the list of speakers. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.